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America australis: Paraguay prope Paraguari 1893 (Exped. Regnell. Ima. Alg. no. 90); legit *C. A. M. Lindman.*

Oedogonium Wittrockianum Hirn, nov. spec.—Oe. dioicum nannandrium, idiandrosporum, oogoniis singulis, breviter oboviformi-globosis vel subglobosis, poro foecundationis in superiore parte oogonii sito apertis; oosporis globosis oogonia non plane complentibus, exosporio echinis conicis, spiraliter dispositis ornato, spiris 5–7, interdum anastomosantibus; cellulis suffultoriis eadem forma ac cellulis vegetativis ceteris; androsporangiis 1–5–?-cellularibus; nannandribus in cellulis suffultoriis sedentibus, stipite subrecto; antheridio 1–2 cellulari;

crassit.	cell. veget.	38—45 μ;	altit.	2—3 plo majore;
“	oogoniorum	63—73 “	“	68—75 μ;
“	oospor. (sine acul.)	53—63 “	“	55—67 “
“	cell. androsp.	36—38 “	“	11—26 “
“	stip. nannandr.	11—15 “	“	50—65 “
“	cell. antherid.	9—10 “	“	20—23 “

Species valde insignis, ad species echinosporas pertinens.

America australis: Paraguay ad Paraguari 1893 (Exped. Ima Regnelliana. Alg. no. 81); legit *G. A. Malme.*

Spirogyra Malmeana Hirn, nov. spec.—S. cellulis extremitatibus non replicatis, vegetativis diametro 2–5 plo longioribus; chromatophoris spiralibus ternis vel quaternis; cellulis sporiferis non tumidis, plerumque abbreviatis; zygosporis [positione ut in *Spirogyra variabili* (Hass.) Kütz.] ellipsoideis vel rotundatis, apicibus attenuatis, cellulas sporiferas longe non complentibus, membrana triplici præditis, exosporio hyalino, lævi, mesosporio irregulariter areolato, fusco, endosporio lævi; crass. cell. veget. 67–88 μ; crass. zygosp. 50–60 μ, long. zygosp. 70–83 μ.

Brasiliæ in rivulo, in aqua fere stagnante ad Cuyabá civit. Matto Grosso 1894 (Exped. Ima Regnell. Alg. no. 104); legit *G. A. Malme.* —VEIT WITTROCK, *Stockholm.*

ALGÆ IN THE SOLFATARA AT POZZUOLI, ITALY.

DURING several visits to the somewhat active crater known as the Solfatara my attention was drawn to the great quantity of dark green slimy material found on the sides of the deep trench which leads to the principal outlet for steam, commonly known as the *Bocca.* A cursory examination of the green substance showed it to consist of

diatoms and other unicellular algæ in a thriving condition. I ascertained the temperature of the medium in which these organisms were growing and found it to range from 20° to 55° Centigrade. This is not remarkably high, but several circumstances in the environment seemed to me to be worthy of note.

The whole surface of the wall on which the algæ were flourishing was covered with freshly formed acid sulfate of aluminum. The steam which issues in large quantity from all the larger crevices in the rocks at a temperature of 100° Centigrade is highly charged with sulfur dioxide and is said to contain considerable traces of arsenic in some form. So much vapor of sulfur is also contained in the exhalations that quantities of sublimed sulfur are to be found crystallized in delicate needles about all the crevices or *fumaroles*. In all cases the mixed algæ are found growing up to the very orifices of these fissures, so that the plants are constantly bathed in the atmosphere just described and are constantly subjected to blasts of air and vapor at almost 100° Centigrade.

I have made no attempt to identify the several species of diatoms present. Professor W. G. Farlow has determined the organism which constitutes the great bulk of the deposit to be *Coccochloris Orsiniana* Meneghini.—J. Y. BERGEN, *Pozzuoli, Italy.*